

# Colorado AFL Paper Says Rhee's Actions Raise Question on How Korea War Started

DENVER, June 24.—An editorial in the Colorado Labor Advocate said Syngman Rhee's opposition to a truce in Korea calls for reexamination of how the war started. Although the Advocate does not, as many do, place full responsibility for the war on Syngman Rhee, it questions the basic theory of Washington that South Korea was a victim of aggression. The weekly newspaper, owned by over 50 AFL unions in Colorado, said Rhee's "continued and violent opposition to possible peace in the war-torn country... raises serious questions regarding the very origins of the three-year-old war. "It has always been taken for granted—at least in western circles—that the war grew out of a clear case of military aggression by North Korea against innocent South Korea. The North Koreans ostensibly were determined to unify their sorely divided country—under Communist control—even at the cost of wanton bloodshed on both sides.

"The military aggression was turned back, and after the indescribably tragic occurrences of the past three years—which saw UN forces almost at the banks of the Yalu only to be pushed back when Red China entered the war—the opposing armies now find themselves facing each other across a strip close to the original 38th parallel dividing line.

And now Rhee—and others, including some in this country—talks about continuing the fighting until Korea is unified. This 'unification' would also be by force—the same as the Communists tried to employ—only this time the 'unifier' would be the South Korean army instead of the North Korean."

It is one thing to punish aggression, the paper said, but "another thing to repay aggression with retaliatory aggression. Yet that is what the Rhee clique seems to envision. The threat has become so serious that President Eisenhower has been forced to the extreme of warning Rhee, an ally, not to commit the same 'crime' of aggression of which the Reds were guilty three years ago and which touched off the tragic war. Implicit in Eisenhower's message to the South Korean president was the ultimatum that aggression, by whomever committed, must be dealt with as such.

"That is why," the editorial concluded, "we begin to wonder whether the whole Korean war was a clear black-and-white case of North Korean aggression against South Korea. Or whether it was a case of both would-be aggressors—would-be 'unifiers'—jockeying for position, and the Reds merely getting the jump on the ROKs."

## WARN OF NEW WAR

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has warned against any more police actions like that in Korea.

Greeting the imminent truce, a front page editorial in the current edition of The Dispatcher, official ILWU paper, posed the question: "Who Was Right?"

"Who was right in 1950, after the Korean war started, in urging a cease-fire on the 38th Parallel—  
(Continued on Page 6)

# 833

WASHINGTON, June 24.—U.S. battle casualties in Korea now total 136,802, an increase of 833 over last week's report, the Pentagon announced today. The increase was the largest since April.

The report showed an increase of 105 dead, of which 103 were Army; 899 wounded, of which 684 were Army, and 29 captured.

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# Britain Weighs Move in UN Assembly on Rhee

LONDON, June 24.—Britain favors calling a special meeting of the United Nations General Assembly soon if Syngman Rhee continues to block a truce, authoritative diplomatic sources said today. Prime Minister Churchill was said to feel such a session would demonstrate to Rhee that

## Not Another Life for Rhee

(AN EDITORIAL)

OUR TROOPS in Korea, says the New York Times, are bitter at Syngman Rhee for throwing a monkey wrench into the armistice after complete agreement had been reached.

But the Times and most of the other papers are trying to tell their readers that Rhee is a "powerful figure" and that it is to be "sincerely hoped that he will see the light."

It is fantastic to watch Washington pleading with Rhee, sending him cables and special emissaries, all of whom report "no success."

Without Washington, Rhee would have collapsed long ago. He is hated by the South Koreans. The fact is, Washington could settle the whole business in a matter of hours, if it had a mind to.

President Eisenhower should be called on to fulfill the prisoner-of-war agreement already signed.

Support the proposal of Sen. Robert Hendrickson of New Jersey for an investigation of American collusion in the kidnaping of the POWs!

Tell Washington to cease furnishing Rhee the arms and supplies which are keeping up the needless deaths!

Not another life, not another gun for Rhee!  
A truce in Korea now!

world public opinion condemns his actions in releasing prisoners and insisting on continuing the war.

The sources said Churchill feels positive action must be taken quickly.

They saw a UN Assembly meeting as the only alternative for the moment if the U. S. fails to "persuade" Rhee to abandon his opposition to the armistice.

The British Foreign Office today gave strong support to the warning to Rhee expressed in a letter from UN Assembly President Lester B. Pearson.

SEOUL, Korea, June 24.—Chough Pyun Ok, Korean political leader who spoke out against Syngman Rhee's truce position yesterday, was severely beaten by four hoodlums several hours later, it was learned today.

Chough said the four hoodlums attacked him at 11:15 last night while a number of their companions stood around his house to prevent anyone from stopping the beating.

Chough, who ran against Rhee for the presidency in the last election, said he was struck with a "heavy, sharp instrument" and suffered severe cuts and contusions. Chough's friends said his

attackers "obviously were pro-government hoodlums."

"I am afraid you cannot write or say what you believe now in Korea," said Chough, who is secretary general of the Democratic Nationalist Party.

He said the hoodlums demanded to know "why I was not opposing an armistice and struck me after I tried to calm them down and reason with them."

Chough said after the hoodlums beat him they broke furniture in his home and injured an old man and a woman who acted as caretakers.

Barbed wire barricades were erected in front of U. S. 8th Army and 5th Air Force headquarters in Seoul in event that mobs, which Rhee has threatened to organize tomorrow, try to storm them.

Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson arrived in Tokyo today, on his way here, on a secret mission from Eisenhower.

It was reported he carried a promise that the U. S. will enter a "security pact" with Rhee. The promise was said to be contained in a personal letter to Rhee from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 24.—Adlai E. Stevenson said today "there is something more important in the world than giving satisfaction" to Syngman Rhee.

## Hearing July 1 On Gasoline Price Increase

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R-NJ) said today the House Interstate Commerce Committee will hold hearings July 1 on recent increases in gasoline and heating oil prices.

"We have received many protests these past few days relating to the series of gasoline price increases which have been put into effect, particularly on the eastern seaboard," he said.

ing moods of the delegates, as noted by these reporters. He devoted much of his speech to an admonition to the Negro people to improve their conduct. He dwelt on the responsibilities as though this, instead of struggle, provided the solution to discrimination.

The delegates expressed a contrary view, as indicated in:

Their strong assent to the condemnation of the vicious apartheid practice of the Malan government of South Africa, voiced by NAACP board chairman Dr. Channing Tobias.

### RESOLUTIONS

Their vigorous applause of the fighting message from African leader Nkrumah, prime minister of the Gold Coast.

Many resolutions introduced called for resumption of the national mobilizations in Washington to press for civil rights laws.

Nkrumah's message provided the clearest link thus far at this convention between the struggle for Negro rights in the U.S. and the world-wide struggle against colonialism and war.

Applause greeted Nkrumah's stirring call that "from the beginning of recorded history, the underdog has had to fight bitterly for his emancipation and freedom."

The delegates found in Nkrumah's message also a clear-cut plea for "peace and cooperation between all nations."

Carey also made mention of (Continued on Page 6)

# Florida High Court Again Dooms Walter Lee Irvin

— See Page 3 —

## 5 MILLION FAMILIES LOSE U.S. RENT CONTROL JULY 31

WASHINGTON, June 24.—ceilings.

Nearly 5,000,000 families living in a dozen big cities and more than 1,400 smaller communities will lose the protection of Federal rent controls on July 31. Under the new rent control law, all Federal rent ceilings go off on that date except in "critical defense areas," which are more narrowly defined by Congress.

This means that Federal controls die automatically in almost 1,000 cities and towns which have never been on the "critical" list but have voluntarily held on the Federal

Federal curbs also are scheduled to die in at least half of the approximately 120 current "critical" areas.

The 1,000 non-critical communities include Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Newark, San Francisco, Cleveland, Baltimore, Louisville and St. Louis.

Washington, D.C., which has been administered under a separate act, also loses these controls July 31. New York City is now operated under a state rent law.

## CIO Omitted From Capital Parley on T-H

WASHINGTON, June 24 (FP).—The CIO was left out of the latest conference of business and labor leaders through which the Eisenhower administration hopes to come up with recommendations for changing the Taft-Hartley law that will please everybody.

Balked in its effort to obtain Taft-Hartley "harmony" through a top-level Labor Dept. advisory committee which management representatives broke up, the White House put the job up to the Labor and Commerce Depts. While Congressional committees conducted lengthy hearings, the two departments battled to a draw.

With pressure mounting on Eisenhower to make good his campaign pledge to make the law more fair, the President then turned to Bernard M. Shanley, special White House counsel. Shanley called in AFL counsel Herbert Thatcher and a group of big corporation lawyers, including Theodore Iserman, Thomas Shroyer and Gerard Reilly, former NLRB member who has been universally denounced by organized labor.

CIO general counsel Arthur J. Goldberg said: "We haven't participated and we haven't been asked to participate."

The White House let it be

### 500 at LYL Rally Honor Memory Of Rosenbergs

Over 500 young people gathered Tuesday night at the Yugoslav-American Home to honor the memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The meeting was sponsored by the New York State Labor Youth League.

The young people took a solemn pledge, read by Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Harlem LYL chairman, to fight to vindicate the Rosenbergs, and "to make our country a land of peace, freedom and democracy."

Speakers included William Weinstein, representing the Communist Party, and Joseph Bucholtz, LYL New York State chairman.

Hope Foye, young Negro artist, sang a group of songs dedicated to the Rosenbergs. Edith Segal read one of her stirring poems on the Rosenbergs.

Chairman was Zve Reibman, New York LYL organization secretary.

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S MEET HITS CONGRESS WITCHHUNTS

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24.—Fifteen hundred delegates at the biennial convention of the American Association of University Women yesterday heard Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College, denounce McCarthyism and other "authoritarian" attacks on schools and educators.

Questioning of writers, government employees and teachers about their political beliefs, opinions and affiliations by congressional committees are "acts committed against freedom," Dr. Taylor declared, acts by a government "which by its constitution is dedicated to the protection of the rights of the individual."

The delegates, representing 124,300 women—all college graduates unanimously adopted a resolution urging that responsibility for the preservation of freedom to learn and teach "be placed on the educational institutions themselves, and that alleged violations of law be dealt with by our legally constituted law-enforcement agencies and courts."

The resolution, an indirect criticism of congressional investigating committees, also stressed universal education and democratic administration of education and trust. . . . Of all groups in our affirmed belief in the importance land, the one group most concerned of an independent Federal Office of Education and the necessity of the clergy."

### Puerto Ricans Seek New Ways To Fight T-H

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 24.—Officials and members of the General Union of Puerto Rican Workers (UGT) were working out new tactics in the fight against Taft-Hartleyism this week, it was learned today.

The need for new approaches to the struggle has been made urgent, officials said, because of the renegacy of Frank Ruiz, UGT general secretary.

In recent weeks, Ruiz is reported to have adopted a position of collaborating with the big employers. He withdrew the UGT from affiliation with the Confederation of Latin American Workers and carried on an open fight against May Day activities by the Puerto Rican workers.

The defection of Ruiz has strengthened the hand of the employers, who have been using the Taft-Hartley Act to cripple the unions and maintain a wage freeze.

Ruiz was believed in New York now, where he has connections with U. S. rightwing union leaders.

### Regents Hears Argument on CP Today

Counsel for the New York Communist Party will argue at 2 p.m. today (Thursday), before the full Board of Regents in Albany against a proposed Regents ban on the party under the Feinberg Law.

The hearing will be held at Albany County Courthouse, Appellate Division.

Representing the CP will be John J. Abt, counsel, and Simon W. Gerson and George Blake Charney, legislative chairman and labor secretary of the New York State CP.

Former Court of Appeals Judge Bruce Bromley represents the Regents as counsel in the current inquiry.

Hearings began last December. The Regents committee included Welles Moot of Buffalo, chairman; John F. Broasman, New York, and Jacob L. Holtzman, Brooklyn.

improving the use of libraries, films and television.

### RABBI HITS WITCHHUNTS

ESTES PARK, Colo., June 24.—Rabbi Joseph L. Fink, of Buffalo, N. Y., urged the Central Conference of American Rabbis last night to support Christian clergymen who are subjected to "unfair and unwarranted attacks" by congressional committees.

Rabbi Fink, president of the conference, told his colleagues of the Reform Babbinate that while Congress has the right to uncover disloyal acts, "nevertheless we should register our disapproval of these legislators who would seal the lips of prophetic clergymen."

Without mentioning names, Rabbi Fink clearly referred to Rep. Harold H. Velde and other members of the House Un-American Activities Committee linking Christian ministers with alleged subversive activity.

"For any Congressman, in furious self-righteousness, to intimidate clergymen with the threat of being smirched public investigation of their sincerely held beliefs," Rabbi Fink declared, "is an unprecedented violation of a congressman's right to freedom of speech. . . . Of all groups in our affirmed belief in the importance land, the one group most concerned of an independent Federal Office of Education and the necessity of the clergy."

## Northwest Methodists Back UN 'Rights' Plank

TACOMA, June 23.—A resolution denouncing "the race of nations for armed supremacy" and "reaffirming an unyielding opposition" to universal military training has been approved here by the 80th Pacific Northwest Conference of Methodist Ministers.

The conference peace report also, strongly urged President Eisenhower and the State Department to reconsider U. S. refusal to sign the Declaration of Human Rights, ratified by 41 of the United Nations.

The church leaders also supported inclusion of all nations in the UN. No nation was specifically named, but the statement presumably favored UN membership for People's Republic of China.

There was strong support for vigorous denunciation of Pentagon policies for "developing a hating and killing instinct" in U.S. servicemen. The statement was defeated by an undisclosed margin after heavy debate.

A deleted paragraph condemned the Pentagon for "lifting the curtain of morality and civilization from men's souls so as to enable our servicemen to become uninhibited in developing a hating and killing instinct."

### Brazil Ship Strike Goes Into 2d Week

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 24.—An estimated 100,000 officers and men of the Brazilian merchant marine yesterday rejected a contract offered by shipowners and went into the second week of their strike. The seamen walked out June 16 demanding higher pay and better food and submitting 27 grievances.

Labor minister Jose Coulart said the strike was justified and ordered shipowners, including the vast Lloyd Brasileiro, to submit counterproposals. The terms then offered by the companies were rejected by the strikers, particularly since the companies refused to cut working hours.

### NLRB Orders Textile Local to Defend Itself

CHICAGO, June 24 (FP).—In an unprecedented action here, the regional NLRB has accused Local 1172, Textile Workers Union (CIO) of unfair labor practices and ordered it to appear at a hearing July 13 to answer charges of violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

The NLRB action came as the local was seeking to negotiate a new contract with the Personal Products Corp., a Johnson & Johnson subsidiary.

The regional board accused the local's 150 members at the plant of "instigating slowdowns, overtime bans, lunch and rest period stretchouts, excessive breaks and quickie strikes during a period of negotiations for a new labor agreement."

Local union leaders charged the NLRB move "could lead to the hamstringing of every union in its efforts to conclude a settlement with management."

The shop actions cited in the NLRB complaint allegedly took place after the expiration of the contract, during a period of eight months in which the company refused to conclude a settlement.

The local is seeking a new contract with a package of demands totaling 12c to 14c an hour, mostly in fringe items.

The board cited the union on six counts, charging that shop actions by the workers were "obstructing commerce" and a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. Each charge against the local concluded with the statement that the shop actions were taken "without advance notice to the company."

TWUA Rep. Frank Metzger said the board action represented a tactical move by the company to force a cheap settlement of the contract dispute. He indicated, however, that the International Union regarded this as an important test case which must be fought through with the board and, if necessary, in the courts.

### Conn. Group to Back Election Of Negroes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Eighty delegates from Connecticut communities, meeting at the YWCA, have set up a permanent organization to support increased participation in state affairs by Negroes.

Dr. R. A. Moody of the Hartford Board of Education was elected the first chairman of the Connecticut Non-Partisan Committee on Negro Participation in Government.

Vice-chairmen elected were: James E. Brown, of the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) of Bridgeport, and Joseph Rourke, secretary-treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, AFL, of New Haven.

Also elected were: Mrs. Martha Mitchell of Bridgeport, a member of the board of directors of the Bridgeport Citizens Committee for Better Schools, secretary; Dr. Julian Taylor, chairman of the Ansonia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, treasurer; and the Rev. Theodore Ledbetter, of New Haven, chaplain.

Julius A. Archibald of New York, first Negro member of the New York State Senate, in a keynote address cited the rapid increase of Negro participation in public life.

A message from Governor Lodge was read at the meeting. Republican State Chairman Clarence F. Baldwin was represented by State Rep. Gertrude Kuskoff of Plainville while the Rev. Ledbetter was the personal representative of Mayor William C. Celentano of New Haven. Also attending was Mayor Irving C. Freese of Norwalk.

A standing committee consisting of officers of the organization was set up to visit Gov. Lodge, Baldwin and Democratic State Chairman John M. Bailey to discuss ways to implement the aims of the committee.

### Jeff School's 8-Page Brochure Hits Witchhunt

An eight-page brochure—WHY DOES OUR GOVERNMENT WANT TO CLOSE THIS SCHOOL?—recently published by the Jefferson School of Social Science, stresses the threat to all free inquiry entailed by current efforts to force the school to "register" under the McCarran Act.

The brochure describes the Marxist content and the people's character of the Jefferson School, including eight pictures of school activities.

Copies are available free at the Jefferson School, 16th Street and 6th Ave.

## ALP RALLY SUNDAY ON RANDALL'S ISLAND TO PRESS FOR KOREA TRUCE

"Thousands of New Yorkers will participate in a historic gathering for peace at the American Labor Party Festival and Rally to be held at Randall's Island Stadium this Sunday afternoon," it was announced by ALP state headquarters yesterday.

The Randall's Island Rally will

express the people's fervent man- date for an immediate truce in Korea and for the holding of a Big Power peace conference. It will launch the 1953 AFL municipal election campaign on the real issues facing eight million New Yorkers—peace, civil liberties, civil rights, and labor's welfare—in-

cluding a continued fight against rent and fare increases.

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, will speak.

Elliott Sullivan, TV, Broadway and movie figure, will act as master of ceremonies for a program featuring:

Claudio Ferrer Conjunto, re-

cording artists sextet, in a program of Puerto Rican music; Pete Seeger, Alfred Hylton and Company, magicians; Puerto Rican Children's Dance Caravan; Jewish Folk Singers; Les Pine, comedian; Rector Bailey; Gospel Singers; Gospel McCadden, Negro contralto, and Irvin Silber Square Dancers.

Supervised play activity for youngsters will be provided on the field of the Randall's Island Stadium from 12 noon to 2 p.m. There will be free parking, and children under 16 will be admitted free.

Tickets at \$1 are available at all ALP clubs or may be gotten and Irvin Silber Square Dancers. at the gate.

## Florida High Court Again Orders Death Of Walter Lee Irvin

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 24.—In a fresh outburst of white supremacy, the Florida Supreme Court yesterday upheld the second conviction and death sentence of Walter Lee Irvin in the notorious Groveland rape frameup case.

Irvin was one of four Negroes accused of raping a white woman in 1949.

Two of the accused Negroes



IRVIN

Ernest Thomas and Samuel Shepherd—were shot to death by law enforcement officers during a reign of terroristic activity against the Negro community. Charlie Greenlee, the third defendant, is serving a life prison term.

The second trial of Irvin was ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court. The defense charged Irvin did not get a fair trial.

## Urge Schools on Albany Agenda

The Teachers Union has sent a letter to Gov. Dewey, from its Legislative Representative, Mrs. Rose Russell, asking him to "add to the agenda for the special session of the Legislature six necessary items of deep concern to New York City teachers." These include a request "for an immediate salary increase and reduction in class size," and amendment of recent enacted laws that are increasing rents and fares.

Mrs. Russell also commended Democratic State Chairman Richard H. Balch for proposing Dewey include state aid to education and a bond issue for school construction on the agenda.

## Miss Barrows, 75, Defies Senate Witchhunters

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Miss Alice P. Barrows, spry 75-year-old former teacher, told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee yesterday her Puritan ancestors came to America because they believed no one "had any right to ask anyone to testify against himself."

So when asked by the committee whether she was a Communist during her 22-years as an educational specialist for the federal government and more than 30 prior years as a teacher and education expert in public schools, she refused to throw any light on the subject.

Miss Barrows said her uncle, former Rep. Thomas B. Reed, a Maine Republican, speaker of the House before the turn of the century, would not approve of the subcommittee's investigation

## Lyon's Stand Kills Move To Put Him in Mine Post

WASHINGTON, June 24 (FP).—As a wave of indignation swept Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate today, Interior Secretary Douglas McKay requested the White House to withdraw the nomination of Tom Lyon as director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Lyon had admitted in startling testimony before the Senate interior committee yesterday that he was getting a \$5,000 a year pension from the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and that he strongly disapproves of the federal mine safety law which it would be his job to enforce.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who has wage a months-long fight to block the nomination, was scheduled to appear in answer to the Lyon testimony, but the committee meeting was suddenly canceled. Capitol Hill observers agreed the Lyon admissions meant certain defeat if the nomination were to reach the floor of the Senate.

As the hour for appearance of Lewis arrived, a scrawled note was posted on the committee room door saying the hearing has been called off. Committee chairman Hugh Butler (R-Neb) said the cancellation was due to a conflict with a finance committee meeting, but members of the interior committee did not attend the finance body session.

Instead, Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah) principal sponsor of Lyon, who hails from Salt Lake City, made frantic efforts to get in touch with McKay. A short time later he told reporters Lyon had called him and asked his advice.

"I told him," Watkins said, "that under the circumstances he should ask to have his name withdrawn."

Following this advice, Lyon asked that Eisenhower withdraw his nomination.

Watkins said he was "flabbergasted" when he learned that Lyon was getting the Anaconda pension. The general feeling among committee Republicans appeared to be that they had been taken in by McKay.

Three Democratic members of the committee, Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Earl C. Clemente (Ky.) and Harry M. Jackson (Wash.), wrote McKay an urgent message in which they pointed out Lyon could hardly be entirely disinterested in Anaconda since his pension could be cut off by the company at any time.

"Even Charles E. Wilson had to give up his General Motors stock," the Senators pointed out.

Lyon, a 65-year old geologist and mining engineer, had been an official of Anaconda or its subsidiaries from 1916 to 1950 when he became deputy chief of the defense materials procurement administration under President Truman.

He drew exclamations of surprise (Continued on Page 6)

## Powell Moves for House Vote On FEPC, Civil Rights Bill

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A move last night by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (D-N.Y.) has put every representative on the spot on civil rights. As the House neared adjournment yesterday, the Negro Congressman introduced two discharge petitions to force two of his bills out of committees.

One bill is HR 169, bottled up in the District of Columbia committee, which would enforce civil rights in Washington. The other is HR 170, the Fair Employment bill, buried in the Committee on Education and Labor.

Congressmen are already being circulated to sign these petitions to bring the bills out on the floor. A majority is required.

An aide in Powell's office said today that "10 or 12" Congressmen had already signed the petitions even before letters had gone out to all representatives.

In introducing his petition, Powell declared that this country is losing all pretension to world leadership as a result of its Jim-Crow practices.

### "LEAST LIKED"

"Our nation," he said, "is the least liked nation in the world today, in Anglo-Saxon Europe and amongst the two billion peoples of the colored races of the rest of the world. We are least liked—despite the billions that we have squandered under various aspects of the Marshall Plan—for many reasons, but the major reason that I have found, as a result of many months of travel throughout the world, is

that the world knows we are trying to get them to follow a kind of democracy that we are not practicing at home."

He noted that even President Eisenhower had said he was against segregation in Washington, and he urged the House to do something about it. He said that if some of the people of other countries whom we are supposed to be helping came to Washington they "would suffer all types of humiliation."

"This city," he declared, "has become a moral cesspool of world democracy."

### HIS OWN EXPERIENCE

He noted his own experience. "I, even though a U. S. Congressman, am still being refused at many of the hotels within the shadows of our capitol. The Congressional Hotel and the Carroll Arms Hotel refuse to rent me a room. . . . I, a Congressman, cannot go to a single downtown moving picture place. There are still playgrounds, swimming pools and other entertainment places that will not let me in. Do you call this democracy? Freedom? Is this what we are offering the world as the answer to communism?"

Though the theme of Powell's

appeal was that civil rights should be enacted and safeguarded as an essential for fighting Communism, the body of his talk was a damning exposure of Jim-Crow.

In discussing his FEPC bill, labelled the Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act (HR 170), Powell recalled that he had introduced FEPC bills for ten years, and that now he had introduced this one with a different name.

"I do this," he said, "to try to rescue our government from the morass of hypocrisy."

This act, he asserted, was essen-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Washington Letter

By ALAN MAX

Washington.

Dear President Rhee:

I am getting fed up with your maneuvers to keep up the war.

You have spurned every conciliatory letter of mine.

Your last reply is the straw that broke the camel's back. I now give you fair warning: if your reply to this letter is unsatisfactory, I shall be compelled, however much against my will and with howsoever much reluctance, to invite you to another letter.

D. D. EISENHOWER.

# The Political Prisoners Among the American Indians

The first of two articles by Herbert Aptheker on the history of the Negro people and political prisoners will appear in The Worker of June 28.

By HERBERT APTHEKER

**T**H E UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S policy of extermination directed against the American Indians has been a major source of political prisoners, exiles and refugees. Indeed, the scores of wars waged for over a century by that government against the Indians have usually terminated in the incarceration of so-called "prisoners-of-war" and in the forced removals of thousands of men, women and children. These war prisoners have been, in fact, political prisoners, and the victims of the brutal removal policy have been, in fact, political exiles, or, in some cases, political refugees.

In addition, Indians frequently suffered as the political prisoners of state governments.

A typical example, from the history of Texas, may be offered. In 1871 continual pressure by land-stealing whites provoked the Kiowa Indians, in that state, to take up arms. State forces managed to capture three Chiefs, but one killed a guard and was himself at once shot dead. Two—Satanta and Big Tree—were tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to die. Because of pressure from the federal government, which feared that their execution would lead to renewed large-scale warfare, the Governor of Texas commuted their sentences to life imprisonment.

In 1873, the Kiowa Chief, Lone Wolf, announced that unless the prisoners were released at once, war might begin again. The U. S. government again brought pressure upon Texas and in 1873 both of the prisoners were freed.

But the main jailer and executioner was the federal government, and some typical examples, involving relatively well-known figures, may be described.

#### BLACK HAWK

By the early 1800's white land-grabbers were pressing hard upon the Sauk Indians in what is today Illinois. In 1831, by a show of force, these Indians, under Black Hawk, were forced to withdraw west of the Mississippi. Famine conditions befall the Indians, who had been compelled to leave their growing crops, and in the spring of 1832 Black Hawk led his people back. Militia appeared, killed two Indians carrying a flag of truce, and the so-called Black Hawk War began. It ended with the Massacre of Bad Axe River, in August, 1832, when U.S. troops rejected a plea for mercy, disregarded a flag of truce, and murdered aged people, women and children.

Black Hawk was captured and held as a prisoner—a political prisoner—in Virginia for over a year. He was pardoned, in 1833, by President Jackson, returned to his people and died amongst them in 1838. Death brought no rest to his body, for his grave was desecrated, his head severed and used as an attraction in a traveling exhibition!

#### SITTING BULL

In 1876, the U. S. government launched a genocidal assault upon the Sioux Indians. They, under Sitting Bull, fought with great skill and courage and more than held their own early in the war, inflicting a devastating defeat upon federal troops under Gen. Custer. Reinforcements, however, under

Gen. Miles, turned the tide, the Sioux were defeated and many were killed.

Sitting Bull, himself, however, and several followers managed to escape into Canada, where they found a precarious refuge. Negotiations were opened, through the Canadian government, for a general pardon, or amnesty, for Sitting Bull and his comrades, and in 1881 the U. S. government promised that they would be allowed to return without restraint or punishment. The Indians returned and the U. S. government promptly clapped Sitting Bull in prison and held him there for two years. In May, 1883, he was finally released and returned to the Sioux reservation.

Within a few years renewed land thievery again produced great unrest among the Sioux and, beginning in 1889, the U. S. Army sought Sitting Bull in order to place him in "protective custody." He was finally surprised and captured in December, 1890. When Indians attempted to rescue him, Sitting Bull was murdered.

#### GERONIMO

Perhaps the best known of Indian prisoners was Geronimo, great Apache patriot and leader of their epic ten-year resistance (1875-85) in the Southwest. Forced to surrender once, in March, 1886, he escaped and fought on until August of that year, when captured. He was imprisoned for a year in Florida, moved to Alabama and held there for six years. Then, in 1894, he was jailed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he died—after a total of 23 years in confinement—on Feb. 17, 1909.

#### LAW OR NO LAW?

In 1907 unrest developed at the Eastern Navaho Reservation in New Mexico. Troops were dispatched, shots were exchanged, two Indians were killed (both shot in the back) and eight others—men and women—were arrested. The Indian Commissioner sentenced these eight persons, though they had been neither charged, indicted, tried nor convicted, to hard labor, for an indefinite period, in the prison at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

When Indians, and others,

through the Indian Rights Association, protested this autocratic behavior, the Commissioner announced that "law or no law" they would remain in confinement at hard labor until he decided otherwise.

The Association instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the Arizona courts. The first court rejected the plea, but a higher court ruled for the prisoners. The U. S. government appealed the case to the Arizona Supreme Court, and argued that the prisoners should be kept in custody because they were prisoners of war. The court replied that it knew of no war and that prisoners of war were not, in any case, sentenced to close confinement at hard labor. The government then said the Indians were wards, but the court replied they were not wards of the Commissioner, but of the U. S., and as such would appear to be entitled to some rights. Finally, pleaded the U. S. attorneys, "the disposition which had been made of these Indians is pursuant to a long-followed policy of the Department of the Interior and of War." That the evil is not new does not induce us to ignore it, replied the court, and it ordered the Indians released on a writ of habeas corpus.

By this time it was 1909, and six of the prisoners were freed, but two others, leaders named Polly and By-a-lil-e, were held until 1910.

The whole action was of special significance for, at last, in the 20th century, a court of the United States, albeit a State Court, had held that an Indian could not be imprisoned without some form of legal process!

Here again, in this most brief glance into Indian history, one sees the fact of political prisoners, the struggle against this status, as part of the whole struggle against injustice and oppression, and one sees that victories have been won in the past.

In our next article we shall deal with the story of the women's struggle for the right to vote and its connection with political prisoners and campaigns for amnesty.

## Kefauver Group Bares New Gov't Give-Away Program on Power

WASHINGTON, June 24 (FP).—A group of congressional Democrats has exposed a huge new giveaway program by Interior Secretary Douglas McKay which would hand over to a few private power companies complete control of power generated in publicly financed projects.

The group, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, demanded that McKay hold up implementation of the power grab until congressional interstate commerce committees can investigate. Other members of the group, including Senators Warren G. Magnuson and Henry H. Jackson of Washington and Mike Mansfield of Montana, called on McKay personally with their demand for a delay.

In a speech on the Senate floor June 18, Kefauver declared the Eisenhower administration intends to extend the policy to all federally constructed power facilities, including the Tennessee Valley Authority and those in the southwest and northwest. He said the program would allow private utility firms to allocate at will all the power generated by dams which cost taxpayers several billion dollars.

Kefauver presented a copy of a contract drawn up for the Bonneville Power Administration in the northwest. He said Dr. Paul

Raver, administrator of Bonneville, is in Washington to sign the contract. It gives General Electric Co. of Portland control over Bonneville power, Kefauver said, but will soon be extended to include the California-Oregon Power Co., California-Pacific Utilities Co., Idaho Power Co., Montana Power Co., Mountain States Power Co., Pacific Power & Light Co., Puget Sound Power & Light Co., and Washington Water Power Co.

The contract provides that the private power companies may have an option on all power developed at Bonneville. "In effect," said Kefauver, "the Bonneville power administrator abrogates his sworn duty to fix resale of the public power."

"It is my further understanding that this contract might serve as a pattern for other areas of the U. S., including the Southwest. Power Administration in Texas, Arkansas and Missouri and the area served by the great and far-sighted Tennessee Valley Authority...."

"I do not believe Congress will favor a contract whereby a small group of utilities shall have the autocratic right to allocate power produced by the government and paid for by all the taxpayers." He charged the Bonneville contract is illegal under the legislation establishing the dam.

# Cops Rough Up Editor of Phila. Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA.—Samuel Hoskins, editor of the Philadelphia Afro-American, was roughed up and narrowly escaped being shot by police in the rear of the 23rd District station recently. While his assailant went scot free, Hoskins was jailed, charged with "disorderly conduct." The charges were dismissed at a hearing before Magistrate Nathan Beifel.

**HOSKINS WAS ASSAULTED** while in the company of two other newspapermen. They were covering a murder story. All three entered the rear yard of the police station to watch a murder suspect being loaded into the prison van, a customary procedure.

UNDER the headline "ANSWERS NEEDED FOR THESE QUESTIONS," a graphic account of the attack has been given by Mr. Hoskins himself, in his weekly column, Reporters Row. The local newspapers have completely suppressed any mention of the attack, and arrest of the editor of the Philadelphia edition of one of the country's largest Negro weeklies, the Baltimore Afro-American.

Here is Mr. Hoskins' own account of the attack:

"It was like an explosion that had no business happening. And it happened so fast.

"The three of us started in the yard toward the police van. I was in front. One officer hollered, 'You can't come in here. You have to get out of the yard.'

"Even before the sound of his voice died away, I turned right and started back toward the sidewalk.

#### WANTED TO ASK QUESTION

"Suddenly another officer was at my side. I said, 'I only wanted to ask a question?'

"He said, 'You can't converse with me.' He pushed me, and I stumbled off balance.

#### YOU'RE UNDER ARREST

"After getting my feet under me again, I turned half around and said, 'I'm going. You don't have to push me.'

"I don't have to push you, eh?" he asked. From the rear he grabbed both my shoulders and swung hard to the left. I banged against a vehicle.

"You're under arrest," he said.

"I balanced myself by catching the side of the vehicle. His right hand fumbled frantically at his side, near his gun.

"I released my hold on the side of the vehicle. 'All right,' I said, 'I'm going.'

"Book 'im," he told the officer on the desk.

#### WHAT ARE THE CHARGES?

"Disorderly conduct," the arresting officer said. He still held my shoulders.

#### THREE QUESTIONS ASKED

"There were three questions: Name? age? address? Somebody said, 'Frisk him.'

"The arresting officer went through my pockets, patted my sides.

"May I make a telephone call?" I asked. Someone answered that I could not.

"The turnkey appeared, caught my arm. I said, 'If I can't make a call, then let me see Captain Smith' (Milton).

"A detective came and whispered to the arresting officer. Whatever was said caused him to look me over good."

"The turnkey said I couldn't see Captain Smith. 'We're too busy,' he explained.

"He pushed me to the cell block, unlocked the gate and went to the last cell on the row. The

door opened and then clanged shut.

"Exactly 12 minutes later the turnkey brought another prisoner to the cell. Captain Smith was with him. He told him to let me out.

#### TAKEN TO CAPTAIN'S OFFICE

"When I got to the captain's office, the arresting officer, Patrolman Harry Seldon, was there. Inspector Driscoll was there too.

"The captain called it an unfortunate incident. The inspector agreed.

"My contention was that it was more than unfortunate. It was unjustified. I had not been disorderly.

"It was further pointed out that there was no indication the yard was restricted area, but that upon learning it was, I immediately started out.

"Patrolman Seldon said I was disorderly. When asked to justify the charge, he said the disorderliness was my telling him he didn't have to push me around.

"He denied pushing me, but admitted I was almost out of the yard when arrested.

#### WITH TWO REPORTERS

"The two reporters with me were Edward Pinckney (AFRO) and Harold Winston (Independent). Both were called in. Both made statements.

"Both said I was on the way out when stopped. They didn't see the push, but saw me being banged against the other van.

"Captain Smith and Inspector Driscoll suggested that the case not be 'pushed.' Sunday, before the hearing, Magistrate Biegel said he understood the officer and I were ready to 'shake hands' and make up."

#### CASE CLOSE D

"After I asked that the case be heard, the magistrate dismissed the charges. He said the case was closed.

"But is it really?

"How wide-spread is the attitude that when charges against a person cannot be substantiated the case is closed merely by dismissing the charges?

"I was told that had I shown my press card, I never would have been arrested. I never had the opportunity to show it. (I probably would have been shot had I reached for it.)

"Anyway, which is more important, the privileges granted members of the press, or a citizen's right not to be arrested falsely?

"Superior officers attribute Patrolman Sheldon's action to his physical condition. They say he lost 50 pounds in six months and underwent two operations.

"This I regret. But, if true, is the police force a place for a sick man? What if his irritability and short patience cause him to beat up somebody or, worse still, kill someone?

"These are questions that ought to be answered. That's why on Monday morning I went to see Police Commissioner Gibbons."

## Daily Worker

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## Powell

(Continued from Page 3) tial to bolster America's failing prestige. Pointing out that our "allies" have been deserting us, he added:

"We have lost the colored people of the Union of South Africa because in the midst of their bitter fight for our kind of democracy we have donated scores of millions of dollars to the government which is the exact opposite in philosophy to that of the founding fathers of this nation. We have continued to ally ourselves all over the world with corrupt, repressive, unpopular, and anti-democratic regimes. We stand today without friend or ally. We stand branded by our pretenses and our practices—as hypocrites."

"We think we are great and all-powerful because of our material possessions, scientific achievements and industrial know-how, but that which made America great—and ever will make any nation, large or small, great—is its moral and spiritual leadership. This we have lost."

He called on all congressmen to stand up and let the world know that "America is a place where each and every citizen, regardless of his color, creed, national origin or ancestry, can have the right to exercise the talents God has given him and the training that he has accomplished."

### LAUDS UNION EFFORTS

Powell praised the efforts of the AFL, CIO and United Mine Workers to buck Jimcrow in the South.

Earlier in the day, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) announced he was introducing a bill to wipe out all Jimcrow laws still on the books for Washington. Javits' bill is aimed especially at segregated education.

Powell had introduced an amendment to an appropriation bill earlier in the session which would have denied funds for Washington institutions which practiced discrimination, but it was defeated by a large margin.

Powell's discharge petitions provide a new opportunity for all sections of labor, which have all endorsed FEPC legislation, to break through on this front.

About 220 signatures would be needed on the petitions to get the bills on the floor. With a concerted grass roots effort, especially by the labor movement and such organizations as the NAACP, it is felt here that action can be forced from Congress before adjournment.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7054.

### ATTENTION All Press Representatives and Readers

1. For better service on subscriptions. A—please mark all cards sent to us whether new or renewal. B—if it's a bundle of papers, indicate how many the person now gets, or say add to bundle, or make a bundle of 2, 3, or more.

### 2. FOR SUMMER VACATIONISTS

A—changes of address in the Daily Worker should be in our office a week before vacations start. Two weeks for the Sunday Worker. Kindly send wrapper from the paper with the old address in order to expedite the change to the new one. B—This is for a change of address at any time. C—to expedite the stopping of a subscription, also send us the wrapper from the paper.

3. All orders for Club bundles must be in our office no later than 10:30 a.m. on Thursday.

4. In calling these things to your attention, we hope to avoid many errors made in the past, and to give better service to our readers.

### CIRCULATION DEPT.

## COMMUNIST PARTY ASKS FULL SUPPORT OF ILLINOIS FEPC

CHICAGO.—The Communist Party of Illinois this week called for vigorous support behind the Illinois Equality of Employment Opportunity Bill, H.B. 581, as a measure that "could greatly help in the struggle to win jobs and upgrading for thousands of Negro workers."

The party's statement declared:

"While this bill lacks the enforcement teeth to insure compliance and to provide stiff penalties for violations, it does make it possible for the commission which would be set up to issue cease-and-desist orders and to provide

for court action against employers who discriminate."

"The great danger confronting the people of our state at present is not the inadequacies of the bill but the fact that the supporters of this measure have very little time left in which to fight for its passage."

"Clearly time and political maneuvering are working against the FEPC bill. While the measure is referred to as 'Stratton's Bill,' it is clear that the Republican administration has formally backed the legislation only because they are trying to capitalize on the tremendous support for fair employment practices in the state."

"If labor, the Negro people and all of the organizations and groups who have been fighting for some form of a fair employment bill were to exert their weight to the fullest extent, the present bill could still be passed into law."

### Wives Picket, Win Back Jobs For Miners

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Four-month continuous picketing of an abandoned mine in the little town of Twin Rocks in Cambria County by the wives, sisters and mothers of miners who had worked in it, finally won back jobs for their men, with the promised reopening of the pit in the immediate future.

Last November the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Indiana, which owned the mine, closed it down because of alleged "high" operating costs and sold it to the Kovalchick Salvage Co. for dismantling.

The mine had been the only industry for the 1,500 residents, who were faced with having to leave their homes and obtain work wherever they could.

THE WOMEN, however, knew well what an awful task this would be, with their menfolk skilled only in mining and the mining generally in the dumps. They determined that the mine must be reopened.

The object of their picketing was to prevent any equipment being removed.

THEIR PLIGHT attracted public attention and support. In the first week of this month, the Barnes & Tucker Coal Co. announced its purchase of the pit and intention to resume operation as quickly as the equipment could be put in readiness.

The community was luckier than many others which have become tragic reminders in their desolation of what happens to the families of miners when the absentee owners of the pits in such communities close them down because they are no longer profitable operations.

### Classified Ads

#### APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share 5-room apt. with elderly lady. Welcome couple with child. Complete use of apt. Upper East Bronx. Box 640, Daily Worker.

#### FOR SALE

FOLDING ALUMINUM Beach Chair with sun shade and foot rest. Reg. \$29.95, Spec. \$20.95. Also Aluminum Yacht Chair. \$8.95 value, special \$6.50. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (bet. 12th and 14th Sts.) GR 2-7819. Thirty minutes free parking.

#### SERVICES

CALL Hyacinth 2-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, reined, springs retied in your home. Rezizable. Furniture repaired, stripped, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

#### MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Mt. Wendell, JR 6-2000. Day-Night.

#### WATCH LOST

LOST watch—calendar chronograph, on highway near entrance Wellwood Cemetery, Bronx. Large hands. If found return to Daily Worker office.

### Make State Dept. Restore Passport Of Educator

DETROIT, June 24 (FP)—The U. S. State Department crawled out from under when it restored a passport to research director Walter G. Bergman of the Detroit board of education. Bergman has long been a leader of the progressive wing of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL). Michigan unions rallied to his support.

The State Department had arbitrarily called in Bergman's passport while he was studying in Denmark during a year's leave of absence on halfpay. But when the Michigan Federation of Labor and its affiliates made it hot, the department admitted to the Detroit Board of Education that it had no concrete evidence. The board then resumed sending Bergman his paychecks.

What got the authorities sore was his affidavit saying he belonged to the Socialist Party and adding:

"I am not now and never been a member of the Republican, Democratic or Communist parties."

### Strike Ended At Paducah Atom Plant

PADUCAH, Ky., June 24 (FP)—About 10,000 construction workers returned to their jobs at the atomic energy plant near here after the prime contractor F. H. McGraw & Co., rescinded the firing of 250 members of the Bro. of Painters (AFL).

The men stayed off the job for eight days after the company fired the painters for striking to enforce a travel-pay clause in their contract. The company had refused to pay the travel allowance on grounds that the clause was discriminatory. Union officials said the company agreed to discuss the travel-pay issue after the men returned to work.

The walkout also involved about 3,000 workers who are building steam electric plants near Shawnee, Ky., and Joplin, Ill. These plants will provide power for the billion-dollar atomic plant. Tennessee Valley Authority, which is building the Shawnee plant, suspended 70 pointers from their jobs for a week for taking part in the protest over travel-pay.

## Lyon

(Continued from Page 3) prise from Republicans as well as Democrats when he admitted he was getting the pension and that the company can cut it off at will. He said, "You can't take these government jobs if you don't have outside income." His salary as director of the Bureau of Mines would have been \$14,800.

Lyon blandly told the committee the mine safety law, backed by the UMW and passed by the last Congress after a long and bitter fight, was all wrong. "The Bureau of Mines," he said, "was never meant to be a policeman." He claimed 90 percent of mining accidents are the "fault of individual miners." Jackson demanded Lyon produce figures to support this statement. The witness was unable to do so.

In an attempt to drag in the "creeping socialism" issue, Lyon said the mine safety act is "just that much more federal control."

"Doesn't human life come before material things?" Jackson asked.

"Human life is becoming very cheap these days on the globe," Lyon retorted.

## NAACP

(Continued from Page 1) "the irrepressible ferment for freedom which is stirring in every land and among all peoples."

His speech however, proved disappointing to those who heard him in previous years direct his oratory against the failures of the Administration in the field of civil rights.

Since those days, Carey's party has assumed power in the capital. And in the absence of concrete measures taken against Jimcrow, Carey found it necessary to speak of "some of the encouraging things" that Eisenhower had told him. However, rank and file Negro Republicans have insistently urged Carey to speak out against Eisenhower's refusal to do anything as yet on civil rights.

Today's sessions included two workshops on "Attacking segregation and discrimination at the community level," planned to deal with practical methods of fighting Jimcrow in public education, public places, housing, employment, as well as the problem of police brutality.

I have moved downstairs  
(Same bldg., street entrance)

### 76 EAST 11th ST. (WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from Imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4-5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

### LAST SALE

#### on Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

LINEN DEPARTMENT  
STANLEY THEATRE  
7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts.  
Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

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# WHAT A 19TH CENTURY JOURNALIST SAID ABOUT THE CAPITALIST PRESS

John Swinton, one of America's leading liberal journalists of the last century, was once tendered a banquet by his fellow-editors.

Swinton shocked his hosts by castigating the boss press of those days for its cowardice and callousness.

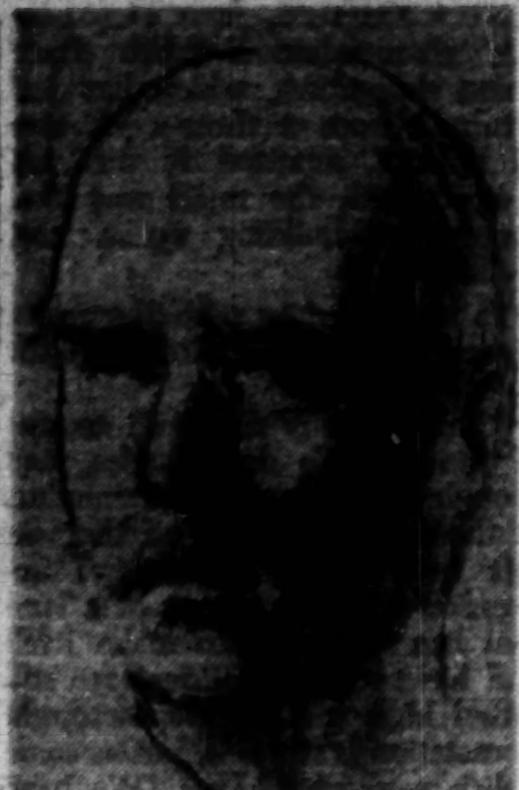
His remarks on that occasion are worth recalling, inasmuch as they apply even more strongly to the kept press today—the press that helped to frame and kill Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Remember his words when you pick up a newspaper with hysteria-breeding headlines like 'Rosenbergs Die Tight-Lipped on Secrets of Atomic Ring.'

Swinton said:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is in the country towns."

"You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares print."



JOHN SWINTON

to write his honest opinions, and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print.

I am paid \$150 a week for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job.

The business of the New York journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his race and his country for his daily bread.

You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be boasting an 'Independent Press.'

We are the tools and yassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping-jacks; they pull the strings and we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."

## RICARDO'S PLACE IN ECONOMIC THEORY

Anyone who has dipped into Marx's writings on economics must have been struck by his numerous references to British economic conditions and the work of the early British economists.

Of all these economists, the one whose work Marx admired most was David Ricardo. The appearance of a magnificent new edition of "The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo," in four volumes, (Cambridge University Press, \$4.75 a volume), is therefore of special interest to Marxists.

Marx praised the "originality, unity of basic conception, simplicity, concentration, depth, novelty and comprehensive conciseness" of earlier chapters of Ricardo's main work, "The Principles of Political Economy." In these chapters Ricardo accepted the labor theory of value as the foundation for the understanding of the economic system and asked himself how far the actual phenomena of capitalism corresponded with this foundation.

While applauding Ricardo's consistency and scientific honesty, Marx was severely critical of his errors.

Although he understood clearly enough that the workers under capitalism produced a surplus which was appropriated by their employers, Ricardo did not understand the tremendous significance of this fact.

Marx realized that this fact was destined to revolutionize political economy.

He used it to build upon Ricardo's basic foundations a new economic theory which penetrated to the very heart of the capitalist economic system, thus transforming political economy into a powerful weapon for use in the struggle to destroy that system.



Most of Ricardo's economic ideas were the subject of extended controversy with his friend Thomas Robert Malthus, the author of the notorious Malthusian theory of population.

In particular, they disagreed over the question of whether there could be a "general glut" of commodities—that is, a supply of commodities in general greater than the demand for them.

Malthus worried about the extent to which the development of capitalism was weakening the power and prestige of the landlords.

He therefore argued that if capitalist accumulation proceeded too fast there might be a "general glut." A flood of commodities might come onto the market for which there was insufficient demand, so that a sharp and unemployment would follow.

Ricardo was too honest to be an apologist of Malthus' type. He was greatly impressed with the manner in which capitalist methods were increasing production, and was anxious that no restrictions should be placed on the accumulation of capital.

He therefore argued that a "general glut" was normally impos-

sible, since all money which was accumulated as capital eventually came into the hands of the consumers, and therefore demand necessarily increased at the same rate as capital accumulation.

This was perhaps the only case in which Malthus was right as against Ricardo—and even here he was right for the wrong reasons.

The great controversy of our own times between Marx and Keynes has its roots in this early controversy of more than a century ago between Ricardo and Malthus. Marx learned much from Ricardo, and Keynes drew heavily on Malthus.

Keynes called Malthus' views on the "general glut" question "a scientific explanation of unemployment."

But no one who reads Ricardo's criticisms of Malthus with an open mind could possibly call Malthus' explanation "scientific." Ricardo may have been wrong in denying the possibility of a "general glut," but he was certainly right in exposing the shallow character of Malthus' explanation.

Keynes once said in a letter to George Bernard Shaw that when his new theory of employment had been assimilated, the "Ricardian foundation of Marxism" would be knocked away. Keynes seems to have thought that by resurrecting and refurbishing Malthus' views on the causes of unemployment he was striking a deadly blow against Marx.

He was wrong. Ricardo's denial of the possibility of a "general glut" forms no part of the "Ricardian foundations of Marxism." Marx, while condemning Malthus' explanation as superficial, also condemned Ricardo's arguments on the question as unworthy of him.

But although Ricardo had gone wrong in this part of his work, the basis from which he started his researches was essentially sound. The only hope of arriving at a really scientific solution of the problem of unemployment was to start, as Ricardo had done, from the labor theory of value.

On this basis Marx erected a theory of capitalist crisis far more profound than anything Malthus ever dreamed of.

Keynes gravely underestimated both the strength of the "Ricardian foundations of Marxism" and the power of the new and revolutionary theory which Marx built upon them.

Ricardo, representing the forces of progress of his time, could not be shaken by Malthus. Marxism, representing the forces of progress of our own time, will not be shaken by Malthus' weapons.

## What Socrates Told Murdering Judges

By DAVID PLATT

As time goes on, children when they are born will be named after Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Streets and cities will be named after these two simple, sweet, tender, intelligent and cultured people whose lives were snuffed out by brutes who reach for their guns when they hear words like peace and humanism.

They gave their lives and their strength to the finest cause in all the world—the fight for the liberation of mankind.

They will be honored as today the world honors Socrates, Christ, Jean Calas, John Brown, Dreyfus, Sacco and Vanzetti, Willie McGee and other victims of government lynching bees.

The families of these two martyrs, said Joseph Brainin, are the custodians of the Rosenberg name, a name which will live for many centuries. Their example encouraged millions throughout the world to face the enemy boldly and with dignity and resist oppression and tyranny. Their untimely death robs humanity of two of its finest but humanity gains with the knowledge that these two people conducted themselves in such a noble manner, enduring



the most hellish torture of the war-makers without flinching. They have brought honor to themselves and to all who love life.

The judges responsible for this monstrous miscarriage of justice that shook the world, will live in infamy along with hated names like Haman, Iscariot, Booth, Thayer and Hitler.

Let these men of stone hearts, hard minds, hard eyes and the souls of killers, read their fate in the prophetic words of the Athenian philosopher Socrates, who, according to Plato's 'Apologia' was brought to trial in 399 B.C. on charges of creating disbelief in the accepted Gods and corrupting the youth of Athens.

On being condemned to death by the Athenian judges, Socrates said:

"I desire to predict to you who have condemned me, what will be your fate; for I am now in that condition in which men most frequently prophesy, namely, when they are about to die."

"I say then to you, O Athenians, who have condemned me to death, that immediately after my death a punishment will overtake you, far more severe, by Jupiter, than that which you have inflicted on me. For you have done this thinking you should be freed from the necessity of giving an account of your life."

"The very contrary however, as I affirm, will happen to you. Your accusers will be more numerous, whom I have now restrained, though you did not perceive it; and they will be more severe, inasmuch as they are younger and you will be more indignant."

"For if you think that by putting men to death you will restrain any one from upbraiding you because you do not live well, you are much mistaken; for this method of escape is neither possible nor honorable, but that other is most honorable and most easy, not to put a check upon others, but for a man to take heed to himself, how he may be most perfect."

"Having predicted thus much to those of you who have condemned me, I take my leave of you."

Rest in peace—Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The heroic fight that you made in behalf of decency and honor will be immortalized in poetry and song. Your dream of a finer life for all will come true. The millions whom you have inspired promise you that "the earth shall smile . . . and green above your resting place, the killing end, the world rejoice in brotherhood and peace."

## Thoughts—After the Executions

I

America, you're poorer now, much poorer,  
A star was taken out of your fair sky;  
You are not safer now, not stronger, purer  
For having caused the Rosenbergs to die.  
It was judicial murder, surely, surely,  
A deed unworthy of a mighty land;  
Two innocent, poignant people perished cruelly—  
Upon your brow now burns a ghastly brand.  
The future will condemn most loudly, loudly  
The perpetrators of this nightmare crime;  
The victims' memory will flutter proudly—  
Within a better world and saner time.  
Oh, you who would not let the Rosenbergs live,  
May God forgive—the World will not forgive!

A. STRONG.

# Pittsburgh Strikers Win Wage Raises

A MONTH'S STRIKE of 54 AFL drivers and maintenance workers of the Lincoln Coach Line, which services Pittsburgh-Irwin-Greensburg commuters, won them an eight-cent hourly raise plus two cents more December 1, and time and a half for overtime, July 4, Thanksgiving and Christmas are to be paid at the overtime rate, if worked. They are represented by Division 1357, AFL Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railways and Motor Coach Employes.

A THOUSAND carpenters employed in lumber mills and cabinet shops in Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Armstrong and Westmoreland Counties obtained a 10-cent an hour increase, plus a 7½-cent an hour contribution by their employers to a health and welfare fund, in a new, one-year contract by the AFL Carpenters District Council with the Lumber Institute of Allegheny County. The increase is retroactive to June 1.

LATROBE: A 16-day strike of 840 production workers at the